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WHOLE NUMBER 18,680.

RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1911.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Fair.

PRICE TWO CENTS

DR. WILEY'S SCALP DEMANDED OF TAFT

Evasion of Statute in Employing Expert Charged.

VEXING PROBLEM FACES PRESIDENT

Ousting of Widely-Known Government Chemist Has Indorsement of Attorney-General. Friends Declare Any Irregularities Were for Good of Service.

Washington, D. C., July 13.—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, pure food expert and chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, and one of the most widely known officials in the government service, has been condemned by a committee of the Department of Agriculture, with a recommendation to President Taft that he "be permitted to resign."

Attorney-General Wickersham, in an opinion on the case, submitted to the President, recommends approval of the committee's action.

Irregularities Charged.

It is charged against Dr. Wiley that he permitted an arrangement to be made with Dr. H. H. Rusby, a recognized pharmacologist of Columbia University, New York, for compensation in excess of that allowed by law. It is claimed that the arrangement was to put Dr. Rusby on a year as an employee of the Bureau of Chemistry, an agreement being made with him that he should be called upon to perform only such service as this salary would compensate for at the rate of \$20 per day for laboratory investigations and \$50 per day for attendance in court.

Attorney-General Wickersham held that the law permitted the payment of only \$9 a day, this sum later being increased to \$11 a day.

Along with the suggestion that Dr. Wiley, because of these alleged irregularities in the employment of Dr. Rusby, be permitted to resign, the committee on personnel and the Attorney-General have recommended the dismissal of Dr. Wiley and the reduction of Dr. L. F. Kehler, chief of the Division of Drugs of the Department of Agriculture. The committee further recommends that Dr. W. D. Bigelow, assistant chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, also be given an opportunity to resign.

Inquiry Started in March.

The matter has become public only now, although the investigation was begun last March. Attorney-General Wickersham's recommendations in the case bear date of May 13. In summing up the situation, the Attorney-General said:

"The evidence submitted by the committee on personnel clearly demonstrates the fact that Dr. Kehler and Dr. Bigelow entered into a scheme, to wit: Dr. Wiley lent his countenance and assistance to procure the appointment of Dr. Rusby at the rate of \$100 per year, under an express agreement with him that he was to do no more work under this appointment than would be paid for at the rate of \$20 per day or one-half hours when engaged in laboratory work, and \$50 per day when engaged in court. The evidence clearly shows that these gentlemen resorted to a scheme to create an appearance of compliance with the law, while at the same time distinctly evaded the law by the use of the device of an agreement to do no more work than would be paid for."

"Such an agreement is manifestly contrary to the law, and the use of the device of an agreement to do no more work than would be paid for is manifestly contrary to the law, and the use of the device of an agreement to do no more work than would be paid for is manifestly contrary to the law."

Taft to Go Slow.

Dr. Wiley is in no immediate danger of official decapitation by President Taft. This statement was made at the White House to-day, and it is likely to be a long time before his head dangles in front of his enemies, according to the unofficial view, freely expressed around the executive offices.

The official statement was made that the President has received the papers recommending that Dr. Wiley be allowed to resign, and that he has forwarded all these papers to Dr. Wiley for his answer as he cares to make. Until this answer is received and the President finds time to receive the papers carefully he will do nothing.

There was a rather free interchange of unofficial opinion around the White House during the day, and with practical unanimity it was agreed that President Taft will probably not go as far as the personnel committee of the Department of Agriculture and Attorney-General Wickersham, who recommended that Dr. Wiley be allowed to resign.

It was recalled at the White House that Dr. Wiley is not having his first experience in fighting large interests in behalf of his crusade for pure foods and drugs.

For Good of Service.

While his offense is termed evasion of the appropriation laws, it was done, his friends claim, for the betterment of the service of which he is the head, and was an evasion from which he could not possibly receive any personal benefit or profit.

There is an entire absence of gain, and this will in the end have much to do with the decision reached by the President. It is asserted.

The popular interest in the case centers in the recommendation for the removal of Dr. Wiley. The Department of Agriculture is humming to-day like a hive of bees, because the whole of the correspondence in the case has become public, against the will of the administration.

President Taft is said to be content.

(Continued on Second Page.)

RESENTS REMARK MADE BY HEYBURN

Williams Rebukes Reference to Confederacy as "Infamous Cause."

JONES IS KEPT ON SENATE PAY-ROLL

Retention Follows Eloquent Plea by Mississippi Senator on Behalf of Aged Negro Bodyguard of Jefferson Davis. Reciprocity Debate Then Taken Up.

Washington, July 13.—Reciprocity debate in the Senate to-day was preceded by the indorsement of the plea of Senator John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, for the retention on the Senate pay roll of "Jim" Jones, an aged negro bodyguard of Jefferson Davis. In supporting Senator Williams, the Senate overthrew its own committee on patronage, which had recommended the removal of Jones from the pay roll. Bitter words were exchanged between Senator Williams and Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, over Mr. Heyburn's characterization of the Confederacy as an "infamous cause."

Mr. Williams, stating that he was unprepared to hear that expression from a "civilized man."

"But for the parliamentary rules that restrain me," declared Mr. Williams, "I would have a few words to say about the kind of human being in whose heart such thoughts can exist."

Mr. Williams asked to have Jim Jones, the eighty-two-year-old negro, who had been Jefferson Davis's bodyguard, and in whose custody the seal of the Confederacy was intrusted, retained on the Senate pay roll as a laborer.

Senator Heyburn acquiesced in retention of the negro for his service formerly given to the Senate, "but not because of loyalty to the glory of an infamous cause."

Makes Sharp Retort.

Senator Williams replied with great feeling that he was not prepared to hear a civilized man in the twentieth century call an "infamous cause" the cause for which his (Williams's) father laid down his life.

"Lee and Jackson may have been wrong," added Mr. Williams. "That the government is now in existence is a cause for congratulation to the children of the men who died with Lee and Jackson, but I cannot say the sentiment I have for a human being in whom such sentiments can remain as have been expressed here."

"There is no right of American citizenship," he added, "that permits a man to insult the dead."

"Well, was it glorious cause?" asked Mr. Heyburn.

"There was much of glory in it," replied Mr. Williams.

The Senate sustained Senator Williams by a vote of 37 to 13, leaving Jones on the pay roll at \$720 a year as a laborer.

Mr. Heyburn, following his bitter altercation with Mr. Williams, voted against the negro.

Williams Enraged.

Senator Heyburn's use of the phrase "infamous cause" seemed to enrage Senator Williams. Walking into the middle aisle and shaking his head, the gentleman from Idaho, he exclaimed passionately:

"Loyalty and courage and honor are things that are precious to honorable men. The Senator from Idaho seems to have constituted himself a censor to see that no kind of words ever spoken of the men who wore the gray. Whence comes this censorship?"

When Senator Heyburn rejoined that he was simply exercising his rights as an American citizen, Mr. Williams retorted:

"There is no inherent right in an American citizen to insult the dead. The Constitution confers no right to trample on the feelings of the living. The idea of saying that the men who gladly sacrificed their lives in behalf of the constitutional principles were enemies in an infamous cause."

In opening the address which precipitated the bitter encounter with Mr. Heyburn, Mr. Williams said:

"I rise for the purpose of pleading the cause of an old, faithful and honest negro man. I do not know that I have anything to urge in his behalf, except sentiment. Among all the magnificent attributes of the human race I think Tom Carlyle was right in saying that loyalty was the greatest of them all. Loyalty to a country, to a cause, to a leader, to a man, loyalty to anything, is not peculiarly one of our virtues. The old man who held it in a very high degree."

This precipitated one of the sharpest discussions heard in this Senate session.

James Jones, around whose name the Senate oratory raged, has been on the Senate pay roll for many years. In late years he has been so helpless that he has been able to render no service.

Recently, at a celebration here in honor of Jefferson Davis's birthday anniversary, Jones was introduced to a number of guests by Senator Bailey, of Texas, as the man who held the seal of the Confederacy. This incident aroused much enthusiasm among the followers of "The Lost Cause."

Reciprocity Taken Up.

Two important surface speeches against the Canadian reciprocity bill were made to-day, when Senators La Follette, of Wisconsin, and Bristow, of Kansas, introduced their amendments to that measure, and spoke in favor of them and against the specific features of the pending bill.

Senator La Follette excoriated President Taft's administration, not only with reference to the tariff legislation proposed, but also on his conservation policies. Senator Bristow renewed his fight against the present sugar tariff.

(Continued on Third Page.)

DEES HE GAVE AID TO LORIMER

Governor Deneen, of Illinois, Testifies in Inquiry.

FOUGHT AGAINST HIS ELECTION

Flatly Contradicts Version of Famous Telephone Conversation Given by Edward Hines, Chicago Lumberman—Discusses Use of "Jack-Pot" in State Legislature.

Washington, July 13.—Governor Charles S. Deneen, of Illinois, to-day furnished a field day in the Lorimer election investigation by the Senate special committee. He declared that he did not assist in the election of Senator Lorimer, as some of the Senator's friends claimed, but fought against it to the last. He flatly contradicted the version which Edward Hines, a Chicago lumberman, who is charged with having asked for a Lorimer election fund contribution, gave of the famous telephone conversation between the two on the day Senator Lorimer was elected, May 26, 1909.

Mr. Hines had testified he (Hines) telephoned from Chicago to Deneen that he "had just come in this morning from Washington, and was on my way to Springfield to bring the message to Mr. Deneen from Senator Aldrich and the President, urging you to do all you possibly can to assist in the election of a Senator at the earliest possible moment," and "that they understood that Lorimer could be elected if you will assist."

Further, Mr. Hines testified that he understood Deneen to say he would assist in Lorimer's election and would see Lorimer in ten minutes.

Meekly From Taft.

Governor Deneen testified to-day that Mr. Hines asked him if he received a report from the President in reference to Lorimer. He said Taft had sent a message to support Lorimer.

"I asked him," continued Governor Deneen, "if he had the message, and he answered 'no.' He said that the President had sent it, and that he had intended to come to Springfield himself, but had missed the train by five minutes."

"I asked him if President Taft sent that message, for I thought it strange for the President to do that. He said 'Why, he sent it through Senator Aldrich—of course, he would not send it to you directly; he would communicate with you through George Reynolds, of the Continental Bank.' I said, 'Very well.'

"Did you receive a communication from Senator Aldrich, or Mr. Reynolds?" asked Attorney J. J. Healy, who was conducting the examination for the committee.

"No, sir."

Governor Deneen denied Mr. Hines's version of the conversation in regard to the identity of Hines on the occasion, and added that he was not certain that it was Hines talking, but regarded the talk just as he would an anonymous communication.

"Did you tell Mr. Hines that you would assist Mr. Lorimer?" asked Mr. Healy.

"I did not."

"Did you tell him you would see Lorimer?"

"I did not."

Governor Deneen said that he had talked with President Taft later about the incident in which he tried to hold the conference in which he tried to hold members in line for Hopkins. After the election he told of Senator Lorimer coming to him and asking that he "wipe off the slate" in the interest of Republican harmony in the State. The witness swore that Senator Lorimer said he intended to see Editor Hinman, of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, and Speaker Shurtliff, of the Illinois House, and have them agree to harmony also.

The Governor declared the first time he ever heard about a proposed expose of corruption in the Legislature was in August or September, 1909, when Edwin R. Wright, chairman of the Federation of Labor in Illinois, told him that a member of the Legislature proposed to tell all about it in a book or magazine article. He denied any part in the preparation of White's statement.

Governor Deneen discussed the "jack-pot" or general corruption fund, which he said was reputed to have been divided after each Legislature to those who voted "right" during the session.

He was willing to stake your reputation as Governor on there having been a jackpot in the Legislature.

"I think any one would be safe in doing that."

At this point the committee adjourned until to-morrow, when Governor Deneen will again be on the stand.

DISMISSED FROM ARMY

Action Follows Conviction by Court-Martial of Lt. Wayland, of Virginia.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Washington, D. C., July 13.—The dismissal from the army of Second Lieutenant James P. Wayland, Ninth Cavalry, who was recently convicted by court-martial at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., on charges involving duplication of his pay account, obtaining money by means of checks drawn on banks, in which he had no funds and breach of arrest, was announced at the War Department to-day. Lieutenant Wayland was born in Virginia and served in the ranks of the regular army from 1901 to 1908, when he was appointed a second lieutenant.

P. R. McD.

DEFEND MEMORY OF MAJOR MYERS

Charge of Improper Use of Money Declared False.

MONTAGUE WILL ENTER CAMPAIGN

Other Speakers Enlist Services for Jones—Latter Answers Comment of Chairman Ellyson, and Asks Latter to Explain References in Thompson Letter.

Denial of the charge brought forth by W. A. Jones, to the effect that the late Major E. T. D. Myers, of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company, with his approval, contributed money to what Mr. Jones calls the "yellow dog" fund, was made yesterday by W. D. Duke, who was confidential secretary of the late president of the Richmond-Washington system during the last ten years of his life. His son, E. T. D. Myers, Jr., refers those who did not know Major Myers to those who did.

Announcement was made last night, following a meeting of leaders in the Virginia Democratic League, that former Governor Andrew Jackson Montague will soon take the stump in behalf of the league's candidates, Representatives Jones and Glass. It was also stated that a number of other prominent Virginians have volunteered their services and will enter the lists, and that the State will be covered by the workers for these two candidates. A list of the names of the speakers for these speeches had not been prepared when the meeting was adjourned at an early hour this morning.

Answers Ellyson.

One of the developments of yesterday was the issuance by Representative W. A. Jones of a reply to the interview of Lieutenant-Governor J. Taylor Ellyson, as published in The Times-Dispatch of yesterday. He asks Mr. Ellyson questions regarding the meaning of J. S. Barbour Thompson in his reference to Mr. Ellyson in the recently published letter to Governor Deneen.

Mr. Jones spent yesterday in the city. He was rather surprised when he read a telegram published in a Richmond newspaper yesterday regarding a meeting which Mr. Jones was said to have addressed at Deneen's residence on Wednesday night. The article in question described the crowd which Mr. Jones had, told what he said and even mentioned how the address was received.

It Never Happened.

As a matter of fact, there was no address to a crowd, no speech. As stated in The Times-Dispatch yesterday, the projected meeting at Deneen's was called off, announcement to that effect having been made before Mr. Jones left Richmond for Surry on Wednesday morning. He returned to the city at 6:30 Wednesday afternoon, and spent the evening in the headquarters of the Virginia Democratic League at Murphy's.

Last night's conference of league leaders was regarded as an important occasion. Representative Carter Glass coming down from Washington to attend the conference, Jones remained in the city for that purpose. Among other out-of-town people who took part were: Dr. Charles U. Gravatt, of Caroline, president of the league; State Senator Ben V. Gunter, of Accomac; Judge E. E. Montague, of Hampton; O. D. Batchelor, of Newport News, and J. S. Hamilton, of Petersburg.

Defends Major Myers.

Following are the letters given out yesterday regarding the late Major E. T. D. Myers and his alleged connection with a corruption fund, said by Mr. Jones to have been raised by the members of the league for the purpose of defrauding the General Assembly of Virginia:

Richmond, Va., July 13, 1911.

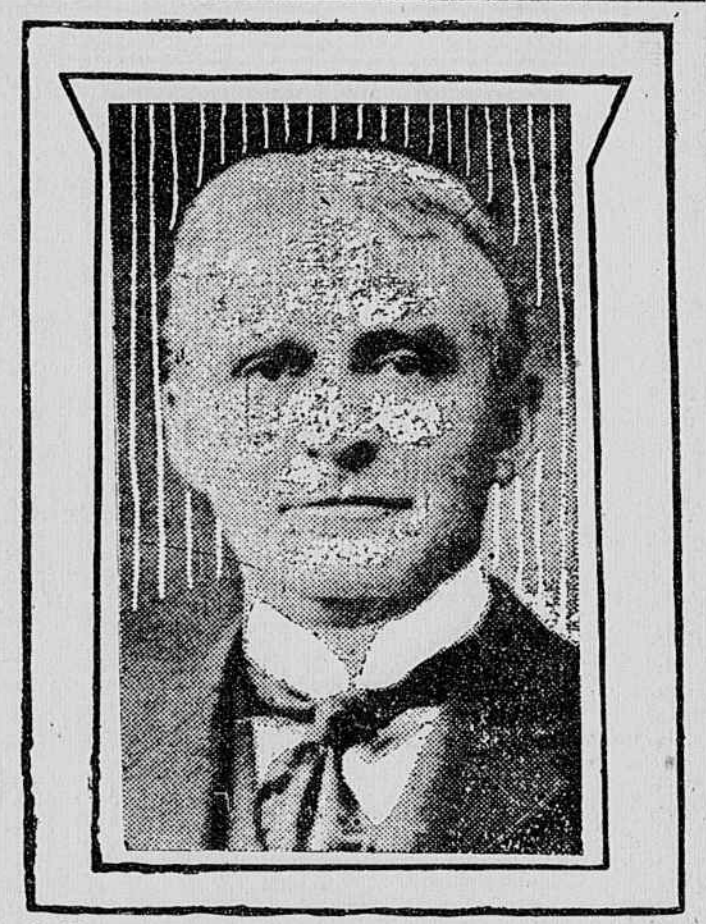
To the Editor Times-Dispatch:

Dear Sir:—Referring to the statements attributed to Hon. W. A. Jones in your issue of yesterday, to the effect that the late Major E. T. D. Myers, of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company, through Major E. T. D. Myers, its president, contributed to the so-called "yellow dog fund," said to have been used for improperly influencing legislation in Virginia about twenty years ago:

As the late Major Myers was an associate of Major Myers during the latter's life (from 1885 to 1905), having intimate knowledge of his principles and his business and private affairs, I am sure that he never assisted, either financially or otherwise, personally or officially, in the use of any improper influence in elections or legislation. To my knowledge, he contributed personally both money and service to the success of the Democratic party in Virginia. Any statement that he, or the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company, contributed money to the "yellow dog fund," is false, and cannot defame the name of a man.

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

J. S. BARBOUR THOMPSON



Mr. Thompson's name is signed to the letters read at Woodstock by Hon. William A. Jones, said to have been cut from the private letter book of Mr. Thompson by an employee of the Southern Railway Company. Mr. Thompson is now in Europe, but will sail for America to-morrow. It is thought that on his return he will immediately make a statement concerning the letters, explaining to what they referred.

THRILLING FLIGHT MADE BY ATWOOD

Circles Over Capital and Plays Aerial Pranks With Washington Monument.

GOES TO WHITE HOUSE TO-DAY

Weather Is Perfect, and Great Crowd Witnesses Demonstration.

Washington, D. C., July 13.—Harry N. Atwood, the Boston aviator, flew over the city in his aeroplane to-day, played aerial pranks with the Washington Monument, circled tall buildings, had fun with an army of automobiles, bicycles, pedestrians in Potomac Park and finally, after a series of sweeping circles near the Capitol, soared in the gathering dusk to the army aviation field, at College Park, Md., whence he had come. To-day's flight will be followed by another tomorrow, when Atwood will land near the White House, to receive the medal of the Washington Aerial Society.

Atwood's most spectacular feat followed his circling of the monument. After wheeling thrice around the big shaft he sped away in the direction of the Virginia hills. Turning sharply the aviator drove his aeroplane directly at the top of the monument as though he intended to knock off the aluminum tip, and when almost directly over the apex he shut off his motor and came sliding down.

The crowd and police, who had been decoyed to the river bank, made a rush toward the monument, but Atwood laughingly turned on his engine again and swept back directly over their heads. After a number of complicated evolutions he turned the nose of his plane toward the Maryland field.

Weather Perfect.

The weather was perfect for the flight, and a great crowd witnessed the demonstration, which lasted nearly an hour.

Atwood purchased the Hamilton aeroplane in which his flight from Atlantic City to College Park, Md., was made.

Atwood announced he had purchased the aeroplane immediately after he had arrived at College Park from Washington, shortly after noon to-day. The news that Charles K. Hamilton, who accompanied Atwood on his flight from Atlantic City, had consented to sell his machine to Atwood came as a surprise to many of the aviation enthusiasts who have been making their headquarters at College Park since Atwood's advent.

Rumors of Disagreement.

All yesterday and to-day rumors were rife that Atwood and Hamilton had disagreed. While the two aviators apparently were on the best of terms, both having been guests of Dr. Bovee's last night and having breakfasted together this morning, those conversations with the efforts Atwood has made since the accident which robbed him of the Wright-Burgess machine Tuesday night to obtain another machine have been given to surmising why Hamilton did not allow Atwood to use his machine.

They recalled that the men came here together, and that when Atwood's aeroplane was wrecked last week in Atlantic City Hamilton volunteered the use of his machine, and that flight here was made in it.

Then came rumors of a disagreement between the two aviators, and it became known that Atwood had offered Hamilton good inducements for the use of his machine. But Hamilton would not consent to it, it is said, and his mechanician two days ago dismantled the Hamilton machine and packed it for shipment to Atlantic City.

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

SUICIDE NOTE NOT TAKEN SERIOUSLY

Officers at Navy Yard Believe Ensign Young Still Is Alive.

NO EFFORT TO DRAG BASIN

Friend Declares "He Beat It, and That's All There Is to the Case."

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

New York, July 13.—That Ensign Robert S. Young, Jr., of North Carolina, is alive, and that his suicide threat was a hoax, is the general belief at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-day. It is believed that a love affair is at the bottom of his mysterious disappearance from the torpedo boat Perkins, where he was confined to his quarters under close arrest, awaiting court-martial. The suicide note which he left behind is looked upon as a neat piece of fiction.

Admiral Leutze, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, gave out a statement to-day to the effect that he did not believe Young had committed suicide by drowning himself, but had mysteriously disappeared from his quarters without permission. The admiral refused to say anything further.

Lieutenant Commander Pringle, who is in charge of the destroyer, made a visit to the commandant's office to-day. They were closeted for about a half-hour. Nothing could be learned of the consultation which was held. Commander Pringle also refused to discuss the situation. His only remark was: "Ensign Young is just absent without leave, and I think he will come back soon."

Mountain Scenery.

The officers at the local yard are maintaining the utmost secrecy about the disappearance of the missing naval officer, orders having been issued prohibiting the giving out of information to newspaper men. It was emphatically denied at the commandant's office that an effort was being made to drag the water from the navy yard basin in search of the missing ensign.

Dr. R. S. Young, father of Ensign Young, who lives at Concord, N. C., was officially notified that his son was strangely missing. No answer has been received from him, but it is expected that he will come to Brooklyn.

The discovery that Young was engaged to be married in the fall to a Miss Merritt, of Norfolk, Va., and that the young woman recently had been visiting in New York, also goes far to explain his conduct, when he suddenly absented himself five days without leave a short time ago, and absolutely refused to explain his conduct. It was said at the yard that during this period, Ensign Young was constantly with his Southern sweetheart.

"It wasn't the intense heat that made Young go so queerly," said a friend of his this morning. "It was love that knocked him out, as it has done many a better man before him. No one around here ever thought for a moment that he had drowned himself. That was all 'hush.' Young was too sensible a fellow ever to take a chance on ending his life, and especially when he had such a fine girl waiting for him down South. He simply 'beat it,' and that's all there is to the case."

When Admiral Leutze was asked point blank if it was his opinion that Young was not very much alive, he smiled enigmatically and replied: "I have no statement to make re-

(Continued on Third Page.)

EDITORS RESENT FALSE CHARGES AGAINST PRESS

Declare Accusations Inspired by Evil and Malicious Purposes.

ADDISON CLAIMS POLITICAL MOTIVE

Asserts That Resolutions Are Directly Related to Present Senatorial Campaign—Speaker Byrd and E. G. Moseley Defend Right of Association to Defend Itself.

Addison Is President

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Natural Bridge, Va., July 13.—The Virginia Press Association to-day elected the following officers:

President, Walter E. Addison, Lynchburg News.

Vice-President, C. B. Cooke, Richmond Journal.

Secretary, J. L. Hart, Farmville Herald.

Treasurer, E. G. Moseley, Danville Methodists.

Historian, Miss Bertha May Robinson, Orange Observer.

National Committeeman, C. J. Campbell, Amherst Era.

Delegates to National Editorial Association, J. C. Hemphill, Richmond Times-Dispatch; W. S. Copeland, Newport News Times-Herald; A. H. Norton, Hampton Leader; George A. H. Clements, Appomattox Review; Virginia J. A. Whitman, Wytheville Enterprise; R. A. Anderson, Marion News.

Executive Committee—A. P. Rowe, Fredericksburg Free Lance; C. D. Pratt, Salem Times; George C. Greene, Clifton Forge Times; H. R. Mills, Buena Vista Times; Allen Potts, Richmond Times-Dispatch.

BY J. C. HEMPHILL.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Natural Bridge, Va., July 13.—After a long and earnest debate to-day the resolutions printed in The Times-Dispatch this morning affecting the integrity of the Virginia newspapers were adopted in the following amended form:

"Whereas, there is now a propaganda in Virginia, the purpose of which tends to destroy the confidence of the people in the integrity of the press of the State; and

"Whereas, from time to time there have appeared charges of corruption and servility against the press of Virginia, more recently that of a certain professor of the University of Chicago, who has in a public address proclaimed that the editors of this State constitute a purchasable and reptile press; he it

"Resolved, That the self-respect of this association demands that these charges be declared false, mischievous and inspired by evil and malicious motives, and we hereby declare that it is our belief that the press of Virginia is an pure and unpurchasable to-day, and we hereby keep with the traditions of this Commonwealth at any time in its history; and we hereby demand that these general charges be supported by specific accusations and proof; and we hereby publicly rebuke these libelers who are endeavoring to tarnish the reputation of the profession of journalism in Virginia."

When the resolutions, as originally offered by the committee on rules and resolutions, were reported to the association, immediately Walter E. Addison, editor of the Lynchburg News, objected to their adoption, and made an impassioned speech, in which he expressed regret that such a paper had been introduced for the consideration of the association, and insisted that it was not properly within the jurisdiction of that body.

"I maintain," he declared, "that it involves political considerations, and is directly related to the present senatorial campaign."

To sustain his charges, Mr. Addison cited the first clause of the preamble, reading:

"Whereas, there has of late been instituted in Virginia a propaganda which has for its object the destruction of the good name of Virginia by the imputation that a general dishonesty prevails among its public men, and the government of this State is inefficient and corrupt."

"What is this?" asked Mr. Addison, "but politics? What is it but an effort to rebuke certain candidates for the United States senatorial nomination? Every well informed man in Virginia knows that the inefficiency of the administration of the State is one of the chief issues of the campaign, and by the adoption of the resolution every well informed Virginian well knows that the Virginia Press Association, leaving its legitimate sphere of activity, wheels itself as a political body in line with a certain political faction of the State."

Spirit of Resolutions.

Mr. Addison argued that this first preamble clause interpreted the spirit of the resolutions, and showed that they were saturated with factional political purposes. He analyzed the remaining parts of the resolution, arguing that they were untimely, ill-advised, and calculated to seriously impair the usefulness of the Press Association in the future.

In reply to Mr. Addison, Hon. Richard S. Byrd, who had prepared the declaration and resolutions at the request of the committee, made what was described by the only Republican member of the association as a clear, incisive statement of the cause of grievance entertained by the association. "I will preface my remarks on